

Subject Pakistan Studies

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Midterm Assignment

30 Marks

Department AHS

Second Semester

Attempt all the following Questions.

Q1. Explain the importance of ideology in national life.

Q2. Describe the Services render by Sir Syed Ahmad khan for the cause of indian muslims.

Q.3. Write any five basic points of ideology of Pakistan.

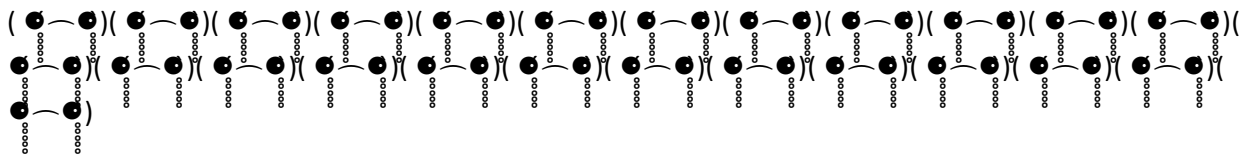
 **STARTING THE OF ALLAH**

Q No 1:

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY IN NATIONAL LIFE

Ideology is the set of purposed goal of humans about the society and nature, it is system of beliefs which explain the preferred goal or order existing or purposed, ideology offers interpretation of past explain present and give vision of future. Ideology grows amongst dissatisfied

and rejected group usually emerges in the time of crises. The existed order derives ignored and maltreated groups towards other ideologies which show them other horizon of future and life. Ideology is usually a motivating force which unite the scattered group of people in common plate form to shape the revolution for the achievements of their goals. Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and create new cultures and civilizations. They stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideal through total transformation of society.



Q No 2:

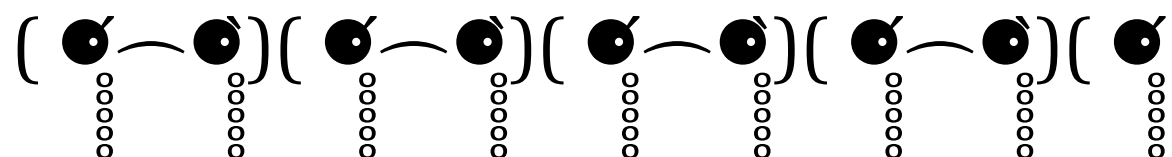
Ans:•Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817 – 1898)Initially worked for East India Company as a Jurist.

•After the 1857 Independence war , he published “The Causes of Indian Mutiny” (Rasalaasbaab baghaawat e Hind) – a daring critique at the time

•To promote Western style established Aligarh Muslim University (1875).

•Founded Scientific Society of Aligarh Denounced Congress for being pro-hinduand established Muslim League

•Sir Syed was criticized by Ulema at the time for his approach towards religion .



Q No 3:

Ana: IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is an ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its basic principle being. The only sovereign is Allah. Islam acted as a nation building force before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles. They should have all the resources at their disposal to enhance Islamic culture and civilization. Quaid-e-Azam said. Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam.

ELEMENTS OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophers, social customs, and literatures. They belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Therefore, Muslim nation demanded a separate homeland where they could have the freedom to practice their religion and live their lives as free individuals of an independent country. There are five principles/elements of the ideological foundation of Pakistan.

- 1. Islam**
- 2. Two Nation Theory**
- 3. Territorial Land**
- 4. Democratic System**
- 5. Urdu Language.**

1. ISLAM, a NATION-BUILDING FORCE

Pakistan came into being on the basis of Islam. It was only Islam, which galvanized Muslims and lined them up behind Muslim League. Other factors, political and economic ones, also played some part in uniting Muslims to struggle for Pakistan but Islam was the preponderant factor as it serves as a cementing force for Muslim society and is the primary link between Muslims the world over. Everything else follows Islam. The entire struggle of the Muslims of the subcontinent was to have a state where they could freely maintain their Islamic entity. No other factor was so clear and intelligible for Muslim masses

2. TWO-NATION THEORY

The Two Nation Theory was the basis of struggle for creation of Pakistan. It implies that Muslims of Subcontinent were a nation quite distinct and separate from the Hindus. They in spite of living together for centuries could not forget their individual cultures and civilization.

3. TERRITORIAL LAND

Amongst the constitutes of ideology of Pakistan, land is the third important element. A piece of land was necessary for the existence, stabilization and promotion of Islamic ideology as soul requires body. Quaid-e-Azam said in his address to Punjab Muslim Students Federation in March 1941,

Nothing would be achieved simply by raising slogans for nation. We are one nation and the nation cannot survive in the air; it requires an independent land to settle where it can rule and our demand is the same.

4. DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

In an Islamic state, all the affairs are decided on the basis of Shariat (Democracy). In other words, all the social, economic, political and the cultural affairs are operated on the basis of mutual consensus and Islamic democracy. The same system has also been referred in Surah Al-Imram, Muhammad (P.B.U.H) used to operate all the state affairs after discussing with his Sahabas (companions), When this questions

rose that what would be the system of government in Pakistan, it should, no doubt, be Islamic. Islamic system of government is Islamic democracy or system of Shariat. Creation of Pakistan is the glorious example of ijma-e-ummat (national consensus).

5.URDU LANGUAGE

Language is not a fundamental characteristic of a nation, but still remains one of the features by which a nation may be distinguished or one of the grounds on which nationalism may be founded. In the sub-continent, Urdu was considered to be the language of Muslims and Hindi to the Hindus.

During the last days of the Muslim rule, Urdu emerged as the most

common language of the northwestern provinces of India. It was declared the official language, and all official records were written in this language. In 1867, some prominent Hindus started a movement in Banaras in which they demanded the replacement of Urdu with Hindi, and the Persian script with the Deva Nagri script, as the court language in the northwestern provinces. The reason for opposing Urdu was that the language was written in Persian script, which was similar to the Arabic Script, and Arabic was the language of the Quran, the Holy Book of the Muslims. The movement grew quickly and within a few months spread throughout the

Hindu population of the northwestern provinces of India. This situation provoked the Muslims to come out in order to protect the importance of the Urdu language. The opposition by the Hindus towards the Urdu language made it clear to the Muslims that Hindus were not ready to tolerate the culture and traditions of the Muslims. So Muslims also began to think about establishing a political party of their own for their survival and centralizing their efforts to have their rights. Consequently, All India Muslim League was established in December 30, 1906.

The Urdu-Hindi controversy completely altered Sir Syed's point of view. He had been a great advocate of

Hindu-Muslim unity but after this event he put forward the Two-Nation Theory, predicting that the differences between the two groups would increase with the passage of time and the two communities would not join together in anything wholeheartedly. Maulvi Abdul Haque aptly said

Urdu is the first brick in the foundation of Pakistan.

